



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

### 2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Myanmar
<b>Project Title:</b>	FishAdapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Myanmar
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/MYA/020/LDF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5702
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	LDCF
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	48 months

### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	25 Aug 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:</b>	01 April 2017
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	31 March 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	6,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	13,385,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	1,291,717
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	1,504,534

<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

## Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	25 Oct 2017 (First PSC Meeting) 30 Nov 2018 (Second PSC Meeting) 12 June 2019 (Third PSC Meeting)
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	April / June 2020 (TBD)
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> April / June 2020 (TBD)
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	<b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b>
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b>

## Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	MS	
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	MS	
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	M	

## Status

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR
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<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Jose Parajua, Chief Technical Advisor, FishAdapt Ms. Moe Thidar Oo, National Project Coordinator, FishAdapt	Jose.Parajua@fao.org Moe.Oo@fao.org
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## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> To enable inland and coastal fishery and aquaculture stakeholders to adapt to climate change by understanding and reducing vulnerabilities, piloting new practices and technologies, and sharing information.	Number of direct beneficiaries of the project	2015 No fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders are adapted to CC impact in target communities	Not specified in the project document	90,000 (at least 30,000, women)	The project began to address this in the previous year by conducting technical activities to inform several project components including risk systems analysis at region/state level. On this regard, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) systems analysis for fisheries and aquaculture across the 3 project regions/states were conducted, and related results	MS

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>9</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
					<p>will inform DRM activities under Components 2 and 3. The project also supported the national multi-stakeholder consultation process on the preparation of the Agriculture Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (AAPDRR) of MOALI to promote integration of fisheries and aquaculture sector</p> <p>In the second year of project implementation, the Vulnerability Assessments (VAs) at a community level were rolled out. 120 communities have been identified as targeted by the project and the</p>	

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					scaling up process to all 120 communities has commenced from initial pilot approached adopted in 9 communities (three per each region) based on comprehensive multi step and multi-level consultations with project stakeholders and using a multi-criteria framing.	
	% female % Youth		Not specified in the project document	30%	Women participation in community vulnerability assessment reaches 31% in 9 pilot communities.	MS
	Community level Vulnerability Assessment, and Union and Sector level Vulnerability Assessment.	2015. 10 VA carried out during PPG	Not specified in the project document	120 15	9 community vulnerability assessments across the project regions have been completed as of	MS

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					reporting date. At Union / Sector level a LOA has been signed with the World Fish Center, for developing and validating the assessment methodology. This work is expected to be conclude by August 2019. The scaling up strategy to run VAs in 120 has been designed and endorsed by the 3rd PSC . Concerned implementing partners have been identified and design of LOA for assuring their engagement are ongoing.	
<b>Outcome 1:</b>  Enhanced capacity of DoF, GoM and private sector	CCA mainstreamed into FI and Aq relevant Laws, Strategies and policies (at Union	2015  <b>9 Union FI</b> and Aquaculture laws do not integrate	Not specified in the project document	3	Desk reviews and analysis of existing and upcoming policy instruments (e.g. Myanmar	MS

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stakeholders to address climate change issues through improved relevant national policies and strategies facilitating a climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture sector.	and local level).	CCA in 2015  <b>15 Region/state</b> level FI/Aq laws do not integrated CCA.		14	Climate Change Master Plan, draft fisheries laws and by-laws, etc.) identified as entry-points for mainstreaming CCA into Fi and Aq policies and regulations. Preliminary inventory of targeted frameworks conducted. Identification of CCA/ DRM principles to be considered ongoing(VAs result analysis and review of international policies and legislation).	
	Fi and Aq mainstreamed into CCA laws and policies	FI and AQ in NAPA, not mainstreamed into CCA laws or policies	Not specified in the project document	3	Inventory and review of the existing laws and policies in progress. Identification of fisheries and	MS



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					aquaculture management principles to be considered ongoing (VAs result analysis and review of international policies and legislation).	
	Capacity of staff improved	Government staff do not have capacity to support climate change adaptation in the sector	Not specified in the project document	3,500 (1,200 women)	Activities during the reporting period involved a series of intensive trainings, including TOT, and workshops on vulnerability assessments, DRR/CCA introduction, participatory GIS mapping, and others.	MS
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Fishers in coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to	Number of stakeholders benefiting from the project	2015 Limited CC adaptation planning through LIFT/Development projects exists, not for sector	Not specified in the project document	45,000 (at least 30% women)	Fishers of the 9 communities where the VAs were conducted have benefited from the interaction and knowledge related	MS

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
climate change, and disasters and develop/demonstrate critical adaptation practices and technologies					to DRR and CCA as well as awareness about possible adaptation strategies based on what they are experiencing.	
<b>Outcome 3:</b>  Small-scale fish farmers in coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to climate change and develop and demonstrate critical adaptation practices and technologies.	Number of people benefiting from improved adaptation technologies and practices	2015 No practices and technologies exist.	Not specified in the project document	45,000 (at least 15,000 women)	Same as Outcome 2	MS
<b>Outcome 4:</b>  Enhanced understanding and access to adaptation practices and	Number of people benefiting receiving information from awareness raising activities	2015. No awareness raising activities undertaken	Not specified in the project document	3,000,000	Coordination among the stakeholders (MOALI and development partners sector related)	MS

## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
technologies enable stakeholders to manage information and scale up adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector					<p>participating in the Myanmar Fisheries Partnership has been conducted. Principles and key messages to communicate identified. Development of the “peer to peer” knowledge sharing platform in the fisheries sector ongoing. Existing communication platforms at sector and Union level identified (WFC and MFF) and initial coordination meetings seeking further improvement on these platforms conducted. Project webpage containing valuable information for better understanding</p>	

## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
					adaptation practices and technologies on process (to be finalized by August / Sept).	

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Enhanced capacity of DoF, GoM and private sector stakeholders to address climate change issues through improved relevant national policies and strategies facilitating a climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once the on-going review of existing CCA-related instruments are completed, the project will directly engage stakeholders to identify opportunities for strengthening the articulation of CC-related issues and actions in existing policies and strategies, as well as their links to broader sectoral resilience. The policy entry-points for this work include the Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan, the National Climate Change Policy, and the National Environmental Policy. The on-going work by the project team has also seen possible linkages to other government instruments such as the Agriculture Development Strategy (under finalization), Land Use Policy and National Community Disaster Resilience Framework from a climate resilience perspective.</li> <li>Inventory of regulatory framework related to fishery and aquaculture are also being conducted and on-going policy and legal processes are currently being monitored by the project (and participated in, if possible) to ensure coherence with similar initiatives and avoid duplication. These on-going processes include the drafting/updating of regional/state fisheries laws and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal intern</li> <li>International Legal Expert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 2019 to November 2019</li> <li>September to December 2019</li> </ul>

	<p>relevant by laws, as well as on-going work on introducing co-management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review, identification of gaps, identification of main CCA principles to be mainstreamed into fishery and aquaculture laws and policies</li> <li>• Review, identification of gaps and main Fisheries and Aquaculture principles to be mainstreamed into CCA /DRM laws and policies.</li> <li>• Legal / Policy capacity assessment among relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• Identification of strategic review process</li> <li>• Validation of the project legal and policy strategy with relevant government departments and stakeholders.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Fishers in coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and disasters and develop/ demonstrate critical adaptation practices and technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of national, regional and community level EAFM / Co management trainings for inland and marine fisheries.</li> <li>• Completion/publication of pilot vulnerability assessment analysis reports (pilot communities)</li> <li>• Using best practices identified from pilot communities, carry out the scaling up phase in 111 villages for vulnerability assessment activities and to be followed by community-based CCA (and DRM) and inter alia, EAFM</li> <li>• Specific trainings on Safety at Sea related issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Fisheries specialist and national Fisheries specialist</li> <li>• National CCA-DRM-VA Specialists</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries, FishAdapt Regional Team, and Implementation partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July / August 2019</li> <li>• August 2019</li> <li>• July 2019 to Q1 2020</li> </ul>

<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Small-scale fish farmers in coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar increase their knowledge of and reduce their vulnerability to climate change and develop and demonstrate critical adaptation practices and technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of national, regional and community level EAA trainings</li> <li>• Completion/publication of pilot vulnerability assessment analysis reports (pilot communities)</li> <li>• Using best practices gathered from pilot communities, carry out the scaling up phase in 111 villages for vulnerability assessment activities and to be followed by community-based CCA (and DRM) and inter-alia, EAA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National CCA-DRM-VA Specialists</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries, FishAdapt Regional Team, and Implementation partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• August / September 2019</li> <li>• July / August 2019</li> <li>• July 2019 to Q1 2020</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Enhanced understanding and access to adaptation practices and technologies enable stakeholders to manage information and scale up adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project Webpage (valuable instrument for sharing knowledge)</b></li> <li>• Creation of peer – to – peer climate change related knowledge sharing platform in fisheries and aquaculture communities</li> <li>• Village profile and livelihoods assessment data collection using the KOBO Platform in 120 communities while integrating community level VA information in the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge Management, Communications and Reporting officer</li> <li>• National and International M&amp;E Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• August 2019</li> <li>• July 2019</li> <li>• July 2019</li> </ul>

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1.1 National level climate change vulnerability assessments for fisheries and aquaculture sector carried out.	Q4 Y4	5%	10%				15%	VA tools were identified and introduced with all stakeholders at the pre – testing workshop. A LOA with WorldFish Centre has been signed (and ongoing) for identifying feasibility methodologies for conducting national / sector level vulnerability assessment.
Output 1.1.2 Myanmar's National Policy on Fisheries Sector and supporting regulatory framework	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	No direct activities have been undertaken during the previous or current reporting period, other than the initial review of the legal and policy framework inventory on fisheries,

<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.



including national aquatic bio-security framework are strengthened.								aquaculture, CCA and DRM. Activities are expected to commence on July 2019 and will continue until end of the project. Refer to preparatory activities cited in the preceding section.
Output 1.1.3. Government Policies and Strategies on fisheries and aquaculture sector-specific implications for key land-use planning and resource tenure policies and adaptation options are in place, with special attention to support integrated management of mangrove areas with fisheries, aquaculture and other stakeholders	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	<p>As per 1.1.2 A working group involving relevant development partners has been constituted, under the Myanmar Fisheries Partnership group (hosted by DOF) for reviewing legal related aspects. This first meeting is foreseen for July / August 2019.</p> <p>No other direct activities have been undertaken during the previous or current reporting period. Activities are expected to commence on July 2019 and will continue until end of the project. Refer to preparatory activities cited in the preceding section.</p>
Output 1.1.4: Land and resource	Q3 Y4	0%	2%				2%	<p>As per 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 No direct activities have been undertaken during the</p>

tenure policy, legal and regulatory framework strengthened to capacitate co-management in capture fisheries								<p>previous or current reporting period. Activities are expected to commence on July 2019 and will continue until end of the project.</p> <p>Majority of the related activities were limited to stakeholder and institutional mapping aimed at identifying entry-points pushing thru with this output.</p> <p>The project has actively participated on a Co Management Forum organized in June 2019 by DOF, where steps towards implementation of effective co management have been discussed and analyzed by concerned stakeholders.</p>
Output 1.1.5: Institutional strengthening and capacity needs assessment for DoF, other relevant GoM agencies, and private sector & training program developed and	Q3 Y4	10%	10%				20%	<p>The EAFM Module and Toolkit have been updated with inputs from stakeholders and are now undergoing review by an International Specialist, together with the national team (Module for final review and editing; Toolkit for semi-final stakeholder consultation). The project</p>

applied								has already prepared a Capacity-building Strategy which has already been approved by the PSC. It covers 8 sub-areas and will roll out starting July 2019, first with in-depth capacity needs assessments.
Output 1.1.6 A system to inform policy and planning through monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector at community, district, and national level piloted and scaled up.	Q4 Y4	0%	2%				2%	This is a 3 - year activity and the implementation would be partially dependent on the results of the VAs and baseline conditions analysis, which have now been completed. The monitoring and evaluation framework are currently under development that will try to structure indicators in terms of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity at multi levels and from different perspectives.
Output 2.1.1 Climate change vulnerability assessments undertaken in	Q4 Y4	5%	8%				13%	The pilot vulnerability assessments have been completed on initial pilot communities (9 communities in three

target fishing communities in coastal and inland regions are used to inform action plans and identify key adaptation actions								regions) and all 120 communities for project implementation have been selected for scaling up.
Output 2.1.2: Community based climate change adaptation and disaster risk management plans developed for target inland and coastal fisheries, including mangrove-fisheries interactions	Q3 Y4	5%	5%				10%	The DRM systems analysis conducted at the regional level and VAs in the pilot communities which have now been completed will inform the subsequent community-based CCA and DRM planning process. In cooperation with Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, analysis of historical climate datasets with the DMH climate projections are underway. The analysis of historical climate will enable the project to determine normal climatological values (and in turn help DMH update these) which will be important in the interpretation of forecast products and better

								understanding of risk. The climate projections on the other hand will inform both the top-down vulnerability assessments and community level VAs.
Output 2.1.3. Critical adaptation technologies and practices piloted with targeted groups (e.g. resource monitoring; fishing gear; post-harvest processing; safety at sea; vessel design, etc.)	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	<p>This output and its activities are strongly linked to the results of the Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2., preparatory activities and inventory of existing adaptation technologies and practices have been carried out. It is envisaged that some progress will be made in this area in 2019-20 with the majority of work in this area scheduled for 2020-21, and later if the project is extended.</p> <p>The EAFM training module (Coastal) is already developed and planned to combine (Coastal, Inland and Co – Management) for the complete training module package. The community-based CCA planning will start on September 2019.</p>

Output 2.1.4: Community-based early warning system developed, including the use of ICT based information services to enable regular and early warning.	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	This output and its activities are strongly linked to the results of the outputs 2.1.2. but the conduct of the pilot community VAs as well as the DRM systems analysis at region and state level have already provided the necessary framing of early warning needs as well as entry points for their implementation. Significant progress will materialize starting 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019. The collaboration of the project with other FAO projects have assisted in ensuring the early warning activities for the fisheries sub sector are equally considered alongside other sub sectors.
Output 3.1.1. Climate change vulnerability assessments carried out for aquaculture production systems in target coastal	Q4 Y3	5%	8%				13%	The pilot vulnerability assessments have been completed in 9 communities in three different regions and all 120 communities for project implementation have been selected for scaling up.

and inland regions in order to inform planning and develop adaptation actions.								
Output 3.1.2: Climate-related risk reduction strategies and plans developed for target inland and coastal, aquaculture production systems and fish farming communities	Q4 Y2	5%	10%				15%	The DRM systems analysis conducted at the regional level and VAs in the pilot communities which have now been completed will inform the subsequent community-based CCA and DRM planning process. In cooperation with Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, analysis of historical climate datasets with the DMH climate projections are underway. The analysis of historical climate will enable the project to determine normal climatological values (and in turn help DMH update these) which will be important in the interpretation of forecast products and better understanding of risk. The climate projections on the

								other hand will inform both the top-down vulnerability assessments and community level VAs.
Output 3.1.3: Critical adaptation technologies and practices piloted with targeted production systems and fish farming communities (e.g. diversification of farmed species and production processes; stocks and strains with wider tolerance to environmental changes; storm resistant cage and pond construction).	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	<p>This output and its activities are strongly linked to Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2., preparatory activities and inventory of existing adaptation technologies and practices have been carried out.</p> <p>It is envisaged that some progress will be made in this area in 2019-20 with the majority of work in this area scheduled for 2020-21, and later if the project is extended.</p> <p>An EAA module will be developed within 2019. The community-based CCA planning will start on July 2019.</p>
Output 3.1.4: Aquaculture-based early warning system	Q4 Y4	0%	5%				5%	<p>This output and its activities are strongly linked to outputs 3.1.2. but the conduct of the pilot community VAs as well as</p>



developed, including the use of ICT based information services to enable regular and early warning								the DRM systems analysis at region and state level have already provided the necessary framing of early warning needs as well as entry points for their implementation. Significant progress will materialize starting 4th quarter of 2019. The collaboration of the project with other FAO projects have assisted in ensuring the early warning activities for the aquaculture sub sector are equally considered alongside other sub sectors.
Output.3.1.5: Pilot integrated mangrove-aquaculture and rainfed rice paddy-fish systems assessed and implemented.	Q4 Y3	0%	2%				2%	As per comments for Output 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 – above Preparatory work underway as linked to other on-going activities. Notable progress expected next reporting period.
Output 4.1: Cutting edge training modules and “how -to”	Q4 Y4	Not applicable based on workplan	5%				5%	Nothing concrete to report as progress during the current reporting period because this output and its

guidelines for fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders developed.								activities are strongly linked to outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.1.2. and 3.1.3. Only preparatory activities have been carried out in the broader context of the project's capacity building development strategy. A service contract with IMA international is being finalized to support capacity building quality control and to ensure that best practices from other countries or regions, where customizable or applicable, would be integrated or adopted.
4.2: Peer-to-peer learning program targeting fishers and fish farmers implemented to provide access to improved knowledge on climate variability, climate impacts, and adaptation options.	Q4 Y4	Not applicable based on workplan	2%				2%	Communications Strategy developed, including the peer to peer platform development. It will be fully implemented during second half of 2019.

4.3.: Information and knowledge sharing platform on aquatic animal disease and water quality concerning the fishery and aquaculture sector developed and in use	Q4 Y4	Not applicable based on workplan	0%				0%	No direct and concrete activities have been undertaken during the reporting period. This is expected at a much later stage of project implementation.
4.4 Project monitoring system operating implemented providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets	Q4 Y4	Not applicable based on workplan	5%				5%	<p>A comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan has been developed and is now guiding the implementation of the non-technical aspects of the project.</p> <p>An electronic information gathering, and real time analysis system has been constructed, based on KOBO UN recommended open source technology, and as the individual project activities are identified and implemented SMART indicators will be developed</p>

								<p>for each activity stream. Indicators corresponding to ongoing activities, already identified and fully operational.</p> <p>This will provide data analyzed in real time on project activities which will ensure quality control and facilitate management decision making based on evidence generated from the field.</p>
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## Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

**Max 200 words:**

During the reporting period, the CTA/Team Leader was recruited in September 2018 and significant progress has been made since the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting which includes a comprehensively revised project workplan and recruitment of the technical specialists in each core area of work since the last quarter of the 2018 (19 national specialist post recruited and trained by the project as per the Organization Chart attached. PMU set up and fully operational for implementing activities under the 4 project components. The national and Yangon region project office is based in the FAO compound in Yangon and project regional offices were setup in PyaPon (Ayeyarwaddy Region) and Toungup (Rakhine State). The 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC has agreed establishment of CCA coordination unit and spatial mapping team (that uses both drones and satellites data) within DOF (MOALI). Comprehensive vulnerabilities assessments have been conducted in 9 pilot communities of the three targeted areas. Capacity on CCA/DRM related issues has been increased among participants on VAs. Project strategy and awareness increased among main stakeholders, from Government departments to targeted villages.

The following are the project main progress during the reporting period:

- Disaster risk management (DRM) systems analysis for fisheries and aquaculture across the 3 project regions/states
- Integration on fisheries and aquaculture sector on the National Agriculture Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (AAPDRR) of MOALI.
- Multi-step and multi-consultation process to update the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Aquaculture (EAA) module and toolkit
- Pre – testing of vulnerability assessment tools workshop
- Project briefing at community level
- Community level UAV aerial mapping
- Project briefing at regional/state level
- TOT on vulnerability assessment approaches and tools
- Community level climate change vulnerability assessment
- Training on drone operations, GIS mapping and scientific applications
- LOA with WorldFish Centre to identify national, regional and sectoral VA priorities and gaps in support of VA methodology design
- 6<sup>th</sup> Myanmar Fisheries Partnership Meeting
- 1<sup>st</sup> FishAdapt Partnership Meeting

- Regional/State level workshop on the selection process of fisheries and aquaculture communities for scaling up the project
- National level workshop for validation of project targeted communities
- Identification of 120 communities, scaling up strategy, capacity building strategy, communications strategy and M&E strategy were also endorsed for approval.
- Communications Strategy, Capacity Development Strategy, Gender Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and Scaling up Strategy reviewed and endorsed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Steering Committee.

The project completed its VA pilot phase in June 2019 and will start the upscaling phase in July 2019. Initially, the project delivered 11 % of the budget allocated for the year 2017. However, in 2018, the project delivered 16 % of the budget allocated for the year 2018 and the implementation of activities accelerated. During the first six months of the year 2019, the delivery took off significantly and increased to 44 % of the budget allocated for the year 2019.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

**Max 200 words:**

- The project has been challenged by the difficulty with the recruitment of the National Legal Specialist and the Capacity Development Specialist. After several rounds for selecting legal national experts none of the candidates matches the proposed TOR. The National capacity development specialist resigned within 1 month after joining the team and the project had to re – announce that position and re-launch the recruitment process. (Note: by July 2019 both positions have been re-advertised and candidates pre-selected, hiring process is ongoing). Related progress of activities under affected components and outputs including Legal and Policy Frameworks Analysis and CC Integration and capacity development (other than the one related to EAFM and VAs) were slow.
- FAO Myanmar and the Union Government of Myanmar have had a very strong relationship throughout the years and expectedly the project has received strong support from the government departments especially DOF-MOALI. The project has assigned a National Project Director (Dr. Kyaw Kyaw) and a focal point (Dr. Myint Than Soe) within DOF. However, challenges with coordination with township/regional/and state level institutions and actors still remained a challenge due to the number of agencies that need to give access clearances including those that are external to DOF or MOALI. Project partners including partner agencies are also sometimes overloaded at all levels and conflicting activity schedules across different DOF-funded and externally – assisted projects/programs also add a layer of logistical/operational complexity—sometimes forcing delays with other activities.
- The project has also initially planned to conduct the community level vulnerability assessment in Myebon Township, Rakhine State as part of the 9 pilot communities as endorsed in the ProDoc. However, due to the sudden changes in local security conditions, DOF-MOALI has recommended that the Rakhine State pilot township be changed to Toungup Township with Nat Kan, Kha Yaing and Kular Yaung as pilot villages. This situation has forced the project to reinitiate activities already conducted in the initially identified areas.

### Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	<b>FY2019 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2019 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>There has been a notable increase in project delivery during the reporting period. The project is well on its way to meeting its 2019 delivery targets. The pilot VAs will be completed on June 2019 after which, the upscaling mythology will be finalized and implemented. All the project strategies under the different competes have been developed and endorsed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC. Workplan and budget has been reviewed according to the current situation and approved by the 2nd PSC.</i>

<sup>15</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>The project deliver increased during reporting period and carried out pilot vulnerability analysis (VA). The planned activities are to be expedited once pilot VA has been done.</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>The project implementation in the first year was much delayed largely due to the cumbersome recruitment process of CTA and other project posts. Good progress and achievement have been made in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation. The implementation of the project needs to be further expedited during the remaining project period for the full implementation and delivery of the project.</i>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	MS	MS	The project has implemented some good work on current level of community vulnerability in pilot communities, but need to develop a strategy to rapidly scale up vulnerability assessments and plan actions to mitigate key vulnerabilities in significantly more communities in order to be able to meet project targets. This has been discussed with the project team in a meeting in Myanmar in June 2019. In addition, though the project has now developed several strategies – such as on strengthening gender, on M&E and communication, the project team needs to ensure that these complement each other and help the project team to achieve results.

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<sup>17</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.



### 3. Risks

**Environmental and Social Safeguards** (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>18</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	No changes

*Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.*

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<sup>18</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

## Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i></p>					

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Local community in conflict and unable to participate in project fully (especially in sensitive areas). Local community conflicts prevent project implementation teams working with and travelling to communities.	Low (Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy) and Medium (Rakhine)	Changed pilot implementation to Southern Rakhine villages that do not have access issues. Project will be implemented in the original target villages when security conditions allow.		<b>Risk rating for Rakhine State has increased due to the on-going local conflicts.</b>

<sup>19</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>20</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Significant natural or human induced disasters or crises prevent planned programme delivery.	M/H	Changed pilot implementation to Southern Rakhine villages that do not have access issues. Project will be implemented in the original target villages when security conditions allow.		The project regions are geographically highly exposed to the main hydro-meteorological hazards of Myanmar including Cyclones and Floods. It should be noted however, that the High risk for natural hazards is largely in effect during the Monsoon season or during periods where there is above average Indian Ocean Dipole activity. Otherwise, the risk for natural disasters can be considered Medium. In terms of human-induced disasters risk, only one project region has Medium to High risk (Rakhine State) while Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy Regions can be considered low risk.

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	<p>Extreme climate events affect livelihoods of stakeholders.</p> <p>(For example, higher surface water temperature may cause greater evaporation rate in aquaculture ponds, increasing mortality of fish culture, low market price due to muddy smell. (Soft-shell mud crab farming in pond water surface areas will be particularly vulnerable.</p>	Low			The risk for extreme climate events affecting livelihoods of stakeholders remains low. The project will mitigate risk through its support to the development of CC adaptation and risk-reducing technologies and approaches.
4	<p>Communities, fishers, fish farmers and other key stakeholders do not adopt or implement the CC adaptation technologies, practice, laws and policies developed by the project.</p>	M			<p>The project will mitigate this risk through its planned capacity development programme, advocacy, and communications for the implementation of the EAFM/EAA/VA/CCA approaches and policy mainstreaming.</p> <p>The adoption of participatory community led methodologies will ensure full engagement of these stakeholders.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Gender issues not adequately addressed, and women not fully engaged with the project.	M			The project will mitigate this risk through the implementation of a gender strategy that has been approved by the PSC during the reporting period.

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	No change. Some of the changes in risk profiles are still considered manageable and are not yet big in scale so as to affect the overall risk rating.

## 4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>21</sup>

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	
Project Outputs	No	

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<div>Original NTE:                      Revised NTE:</div> <div>Justification:</div>

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<sup>21</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

## 5. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?

The project recruited a National Gender Specialist on April 2019. Basic Gender Knowledge Awareness Training session was conducted for the project team at Yangon and 14 staffs (7 Female) were attended with the training focusing on gender and sex analysis, gender analysis framework and tools, engaging gender equality and women empowerment in project, and the contribution of FAO for Gender Equality and women empowerment in program/ projects.

The project integrated Gender analysis framework especially focus on Activity Analysis/Profile, and Access to and Control over Resources and benefits framework to analysis assigned to men and women in the household, in the economy, in the social work, in the fisheries and aquaculture area related with climate change issues. The framework engaged in the Community-based Vulnerability Assessment with 14 Tools to examine all fisheries and aquaculture systems, value chains on small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. The tools linked to the Gender Analysis framework to identify key issues of gender inequalities and different aspect of needs, participation, access and control over to resources, decision-making and leadership roles. Five different groups, which are community groups, women groups, fishers' groups, fish farmers groups and small-scale Processor/ Sector Dependent Livelihood Groups were involved in the project activities, particularly conducting vulnerability assessment in 9 pilot villages in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine. This was participated by a total **874 people** and women represented **31% (274 Female)**. Women were represented in women groups and small-scale processor/ sector dependent livelihood groups during assessment and meetings. These activities enhanced women participation, representation and offered women voices for the future project intervention and related technologies development process.

The capacity development plan of the project also included focus to increase women participation, gender equality and equity on different area such as (a) enhance understanding of Gender Dynamics and lens (b) Increasing the equal benefits in key productive systems (c) strength women network and coordination, (d) Improving protection from and resilience to Disasters and Climate Change Risks in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector. This plan is fully aligned to the Government of Myanmar National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) (2013-2022). It is also consistent with the Gender Equality Framework Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and fully aligned with the

The project M&E system also has gender – disaggregated data to keep track of the participation of men and women in each project activity; during the reporting period, the project is in the progress of integrating M&E strategy and Gender strategy for tracking gender impacts and results.

The project conducted 4 workshops for community selection process on Fisheries and Aquaculture sector at State/Regional level and National level. Total **126 (Female 39)** from Department of Fisheries, Department of Rural Development, Department of Planning, Institute of Fishery Technology, Marine Science Department, Food and Agricultural Organization, Myanmar Fisheries Federation and universities were participated in identification process of 120 communities for project scaling up.

The project also conducted 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Steering Committee meetings in 2018 November and 2019 June and (Female 14 out of total 39) were participated. This meeting endeavoured to trigger an open discuss session by all participants on how to implement the project more effectively in order to meet the project objectives and complete activities in a timely manner. During the meeting, men and women equally contributed their ideas and opinions for the future project plan and activities.

## 6. Indigenous People

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

Recognizing the important roles that indigenous peoples play as key partners and stakeholders, the project ensures that they are incorporated into all relevant aspects of the work. Their profound, often innate knowledge of their surroundings and ecosystems is often underutilized. However, it is increasingly recognized that small communities are likely to be the most severely affected by climate change impacts and yet are least equipped to cope and adapt.

The project has initiated interventions to spread awareness about the effects of climate change and demonstrated the building of adaptive capacity at the community level by conducting vulnerability assessment and providing TOT trainings of VA. In Yangon Region, Kyauk Tan Township, the majority of Bamar people are involved in 3 pilot communities; in Ayeyarwaddy Region, Kayin ethnic community is engaged in AukSeikWin pilot village while the rest are Bamar people in the other 2 pilot communities; in Rakhine State, the majority is Rakhine ethnic people. Hence, the project beneficiaries are represented by indigenous peoples accordingly.

In order to ensure the effective and long-term involvement of indigenous peoples, the project will promote their engagement and involvement in the community – based climate change adaptation and disaster risk management planning, as well as the implementation of CCA and DRM practices and technologies. At this initial stage of the project, there is still needed to be done to obtain the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities. The project will also continue to explore further opportunities of open dialogue and the encouragement of inclusivity, active participation and direct communication among the indigenous peoples to support initiatives that are concerned and related to them through existing and new programs.



## 7. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

The project has been consulting and engaging with a number of stakeholders at different project activities such as project steering committee meetings, national/regional/state level village selection workshops and TOT trainings and implementation of the project interventions. The following are the key stakeholders engaged in the project interventions with their key contributions.

- Department of Fisheries (DOF): DOF is the key partner in the implementation of the project, particularly in the project targeted areas where the township and village level project activities will be implemented. The DOF staffs receive capacity building and work closely with the project to support the coordination and community consultations.
- Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT): IFT is the training body of DOF. They have participated in the capacity building activities throughout the project.
- Myanmar Fisheries Federation: Provides access to its networks in the private sector
- WorldFish: Provides technical support (During the reporting period, LOA with WFC is finalized to identify national, regional and sectoral VA priorities and gaps in support of VA methodology design.)
- Department of Disaster Management (DDM): participates in the project briefing meetings at regional/state level and supports technical consultation
- Department of Rural Development (DRD): Supports in the PSC Meetings and how the project CCA planning activities can be integrated into the village development plan; also participates in the project briefing meetings
- Department of Social Welfare (DSW): Supports the Gender Mainstreaming in the project
- Environment Conservation Department (ECD): Supports and coordinates for technical consultation how the project can contribute to NAPA and NAP
- Department of Meteorology and Hydrology: Provides Climate datasets
- General Administration Department: Supports village level coordination with the communities
- Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University: Provides high – resolution maps/datasets and satellite maps for aerial mapping of the 9 pilot communities and provides drone pilot, GIS mapping and scientific application of UAV for research for DOF staffs and the project team
- Yangon University: Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Toungup University: Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

- Network Activities Group (NAG): Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Ayeyarwaddy Fisheries Development Network (ARFN): Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Fisheries Development Association (FDA): Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Rakhine Coastal Conservation Association (RCA): Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Kyeiktali Inshore Fisheries Co – Management Committee (FCA): Participated in the TOT Training of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

The 2 main national level stakeholders' engagement events were held in Naypyitaw; 6<sup>th</sup> Myanmar Fisheries Partnership Meeting (28<sup>th</sup> March 2019) and 1<sup>st</sup> FishAdapt Partnership Meeting (29<sup>th</sup> March 2019).

The objective of the 6<sup>th</sup> Myanmar Fisheries Partnership Meeting is to consult on the MFP thematic policy brief and National Aquaculture Development Plan and to discuss about how to achieve synergy more between the fisheries stakeholders. Stakeholders engaged: Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Livestock Breeding Veterinary, World Bank, BRAC, WorldFish, GIZ-MYSAP, Norwegian Development Group.

The objective of the 1<sup>st</sup> FishAdapt Partnership Meeting is to review the committed partners' in-kind contributions as per originally committed in the Project Document, specifying how these contributions are adding to the project goals and outcomes. Stakeholders engaged: DOF, MFF, WorldFish

## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

The project is working with the most vulnerable communities by assessing vulnerabilities, designing adaptation plans and implementing pilot CCA activities, creating and sharing knowledge and supporting the authorities in developing or updating national plans and frameworks, including legal ones, to increase the adaptive capacity of Myanmar's fishery and aquaculture sector to CC and disasters impacts. Project capacity building activities on fisheries and aquaculture are promoted. Communities, DOF officials and other stakeholders are trained and empowered to apply ecosystem approaches, together with CCA and DRM, to enhance productivity, reduce disaster risks, adapt to climate change impacts, including promoting mangrove-friendly aquaculture. However, in order to tackle the issues of lack of capacity and resources within the sector to support communities, component 4 of the project (Knowledge Management) will provide knowledge and access to information on the issues of Climate Change and their impacts on Fisheries & Aquaculture and sector – dependent livelihoods.

Under component 4, the project communications strategy is developed and one of the main communications tools developing in progress during the reporting period is the project website. The project website will serve as the knowledge sharing platform in the fisheries sector with all the relevant information mainly targeted to the communities.

The project has also planned to disseminate the project newsletter with the highlights from the project activities, interview with the team and relevant key partners, and quotes from the communities with the section "Voices from the communities", upcoming activities and the related publications of fisheries/aquaculture/climate change adaptation.

## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>22</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	DOF (MOALI)	In-Kind	4,885,000			
National Government	MFF	In-Kind	2,000,000	1,006,934		
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	350,000	111,500		
Multilateral Aid Agency	World Fish	In-Kind	200,000	386,100		
Multilateral Aid Agency	Japan (JICA)	In-Kind	450,000			
Multilateral Aid Agency	LIFT	In-Kind	5,500,000			
		<b>TOTAL</b>	13,385,000	1,504,534		

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

On 29<sup>th</sup> March the project organized the 1<sup>st</sup> FishAdapt's Partners Workshop, for reviewing initially endorsed in kind commitments and developed a commonly agreed methodology for "monetizing" such contributions. The figures under the "Actual Amount Materialized" are those that has been already reviewed and calculated to the reporting time. Most of these contributions are outcomes already produced by the different partners and

<sup>22</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

therefore they have been accounted as “totally disbursed”, being incorporated to the project on the form of base line data, training materials, lessons learnt, etc. In the case of the DOF, the in-kind contribution has been evaluated during the workshop, but its financial department is working on calculating the monetization of the new reviewed contributions, therefore no a specific value has been already calculated. In the case of JICA, the project on which it's in kind contribution is calculated has finished already and project staffs have left Myanmar. FishAdapt is working with JICA Myanmar for reviewing and updating their contribution. In the case of LIFT updating is ongoing as they excused to participate on the workshop due to the absence of the focal point with FishAdapt and difficulties for identifying a new responsible.

New partners cooperating with the project have been involved and engaged in project activities and their owned ongoing projects and programs contribute to the FishAdapt strategy. These new “potential co financing partners” are ranging from governmental departments, as Environmental Conservation Department, the Rural Development Department, the National and Regional Coastal Resources Management Committees, etc., to local NGOs as NAG, PACT, etc. The project will work during the coming fiscal year to specify and calculate the contribution of the interested partners.

## **Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions**

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The

project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S)**: Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**: Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**: Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U)**: Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**: Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.